

HANNIBAL DAILY JOURNAL.

O CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1883.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.
In Advance, \$2.00 for three months.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING
IN THE DAILY JOURNAL.
First insertion, Five Cents a Line;
Each insertion afterwards, Two and a Half Cents a Line.
Advertisements will be published from six to twelve days at Two Cents a Line for each insertion, including the first.

JOHN B. HELM will serve as Judge of the Hannibal Court of Common Pleas, if such be the wish of the voters of Mason Township.
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before the second Sunday in next month (June)—
Elder John L. Waller of Ky., and others, have promised to attend.

City papers please copy.

STRAWBERRIES.—We are indebted to Mr. FREDERICK WALLER, for a present of some delicious strawberries, of a very large size. Mr. WALLER has a garden, tastefully arranged, and well cultivated, which promises to furnish many luxuries for our citizens during the coming summer.

The editor of the Messenger is "mad" about what the Journal said of his editorial, and kicks the air like a vicious "Horse."

Hon. G. Porter has arrived to take up his permanent residence in this city.

We are indebted to Hon. G. Porter for a copy of the "Abstract of the seventh Census"—and for other valuable public documents.

Travel on the Norwalk road has increased since the disaster.

"A ST. LOUIS VIEW."

In the St. Louis Republican, of the 23d, there is a railroad article, signed "O," the first letter of the name of O'Sullivan, the Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railroad, and who may be safely supposed good authority on railroad matters.—He concludes his article with what he calls "a St. Louis View," and we call attention to his remarks under that head, because the fact that Hannibal will have a railroad connection with Springfield, Ill., in two years, is unhesitatingly admitted, or rather thrown in between parentheses, as something which was so much to be taken as a matter of course, that it would occur to the minds of well informed readers, without being mentioned by the writer. The other fact to which we wish to call attention is the admission of the superior advantage in point of distance, which our road enjoys over the Pacific road:

"A St. Louis View.—People living on the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, those living on the Kansas road, and those living on the southwestern road, very naturally desire that the road from California shall come to that point on the boundary of Missouri where their particular road terminates. Now, when Colonel Benton insists on making Kansas a starting point, his plan has one defect which he cannot remove, but by abandonment, to the satisfaction of any man who looks to the future growth, glory, and permanent prosperity of St. Louis. Let me make this clear. Kansas is not less than from 30 to 40 miles north of St. Louis: the Erie road, the southernmost of the New York roads, is continued to Cleveland and to Chicago; also north of St. Louis. Now whether you leave the New York road at Dunkirk, at Erie, at Cleveland, at Toledo, or at Chicago, to go to Kansas, on the way to California, when the cars come down as far south as the city of Springfield they will, naturally, pass directly west to Hannibal (for in two years Hannibal and Springfield will be connected): from Kansas, or from a point a little west of it, a road would be run east to the Hannibal and St. Joseph road; cars from Springfield via St. Louis to Kansas or Fort Leavenworth would run not less than 60, probably more than an 100 miles further than they would run if they were to cross the country directly to Kansas. A road from Toledo via Lafayette, on the Wabash, directly to Kansas (via Hannibal,) would be more than 100 miles shorter than a road from Toledo via St. Louis to Kansas. It would be built of course."

WANTED!

AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS.
Apply Soon.

Robbed a Henroost.

Could it be believed, that in this plentiful country, in this exalted City, we have men, white or black—but believed to be white, who have actually robbed a henroost!

We could scarcely believe it, but so it must be! Divers of our good housewives, knowing the facts, assert, one after another,—that their hens have been stolen—feloniously, and in the night time taken from their roosts.

We are requested to say that circumstances point to the perpetrator or practitioner in this old trade. Let him look out—he had better make himself scarce, and not bring reproach upon the darkeys in this mean way.

A GREAT MAN SELF-WRECKED.

(Concluded)

It would be well if our story ended here; but alas for human frailty! also for good resolutions made without prayer to God! alas for principles in which he nestled not! the young husband of that fair young wife fell back again into the abyss, and forfeited the respect of his employers and the sympathy of friends through his devotion to the bottle.

It were a weary tale to tell how often he repented and was forgiven; how he passed from the editorship of one magazine to that of another; how he went from state to state, and from city to city, a hard-working, aspiring, sanguine, talented man, bearing about with him the curse of irresolution, never constant but to the seductive dangerous baseness of strong drink, how friends advised with him, and publishers remonstrated—how at one time he had so far conquered his propensity as to call himself in a letter to a friend, "a model of temperance and other virtues," and how at another he forfeited the occupation which was the sole dependence of his little family, by frequent relapses into his old, disgraceful habits; how he borrowed money of his friends without the means of returning it; how his young wife died broken hearted; and how his wife's mother, constant to failing fortunes, and ever anxious to conceal his vices, went with the MSS. from office to office in search of the means to support him; how for a little while he shook off the lechery of intemperance and again appeared in the polite circles of New York, how he was engaged to be married a second time to a beautiful young woman, and how the engagement was finally broken off through his return to his pernicious habits. It was a weary tale indeed.

The melancholy story of this man's life was soon to close—the golden thread to be rudely snapped asunder—and by his own hand. He had partly recovered from his dangerous courses, and was engaged in giving lectures in different towns. At the house of a friend he met with a lady with whom he had been formerly acquainted. Their friendship was renewed and they were engaged to be married. Every thing seemed to promise well; and the reformation so long coming, seemed to have come at last. But it was not to be. On a sunny afternoon in October, in the year 1849, he set out for New York, to fulfill a literary engagement, and prepare for his marriage. He arrived at Baltimore, where he gave his luggage to a porter, with directions for him to convey it to the Railroad station. In an hour he would start for Philadelphia. But he would take a glass before he started—for refreshment's sake, merely. Fatal hour! in the tavern he met with some old acquaintances who invited him to join them. In a moment all his good resolutions—home, duty, bride, honor—were forgotten, and ere the night had well set in, he was in a state of filthy intoxication. Insanity ensued; he was taken to the hospital; and on the night of Sunday, the 7th of October, he died a raving madman. He was only thirty-eight years old when this last dreadful scene of his life's tragedy was enacted.

Reader what you have read is no fiction. No single circumstance here related, not a solitary event here recorded, but happened to Edgar Allen Poe, one of the most popular of our writers.

The emigrants have been later arriving here this season than formerly, though not much later starting away. The number starting from this point is much greater than was expected after the first of April. Since that time they have been coming by boat and land every day. Four ferries have been constantly at work, crossing emigrants to the opposite side of the river for the last two or three weeks, besides the steamboat Alton, was busily engaged several days.—[St. Joseph Gaz.]

Contracts for building the Pacific Railroad as far Jefferson City, have been taken, and it is understood the work will progress rapidly.

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

A correspondent of the Courier, in describing the state of society in the city of Hannibal, thus speaks of our citizens:

"Its citizens are peaceable, quiet and orderly in their general demeanor; but religious fanaticism has taken such hold on their minds that the private rights of those who differ with them are liable to intrusion, and the names of these of their families are only mentioned with reproach and scorn, furnishing food for long-tongued, slanderous women, imbecile men and misguided children."

"Protestants declaim loudly against popery and the influence of the Church; but at the same time would establish an inquisition in their midst worse than that which is branded as the horrid Inquisition of Spain. They would unite the legislation of the State and city with the will of the Church, to enforce their peculiar views—losing sight of the Constitution and the causes which led to our glorious Revolution, and trampling under foot the very principles for which our fathers bled, glory in the result of temporary victory, &c."

The above sentiments have gone forth from the city of Hannibal—through the columns of one of our city papers—without note or comment from the editor, and are, therefore, as I understand, tacitly endorsed by that editor. And, as no one has 'spoken out' upon the subject, I feel it my duty to do so.

These are grave accusations against the citizens of Hannibal; and if true, we all should know it and reform; but if false, they should be exposed, and the character of our citizens vindicated.

I coincide with the writer when he says our "citizens are peaceable, quiet and orderly in their general demeanor"—but that "religious fanaticism has taken such hold upon their minds that the private rights of those who differ with them are liable to intrusion, and their names and those of their families are only mentioned with reproach and scorn." I unhesitatingly deny, and pronounce to be slander upon the citizens of Hannibal; and I hereby call upon the writer to retract it, or challenge him to the proof.

And, mark you, fellow citizens: he has accused not only ten, or a hundred, or a thousand of you, of these abominable vices: but its "citizens," the citizens of Hannibal, one and all, are engaged in reproaching and abusing their fellow citizens, and "furnishing food for long-tongued slanderous women, &c.!"—and all, forsooth, because their neighbors presume to think for themselves!! Is their one short-tongued anti-babe woman, a strong man, or a well trained child in our town or county, that does not know the foregoing accusations to be untrue?

And are you, citizens of Hannibal, desirous,—laboring to "establish an inquisition in your midst worse than the horrid inquisition of Spain?" "Yes," says the correspondent of the Courier.

Would you "unite the legislation of the State and city with the will of the Church, to enforce your peculiar views?" "Yes," says Mr. "Moderation."

With the will of what Church do you intend to unite "the legislation of the State and city?" The "peculiarities" of which Church do you desire thus to "enforce?"

Would you by law, establish the Methodist, the Baptist, the Presbyterian, the Episcopalian or the Christian Church? No, the friends of neither one of these churches would if they could, nor could if they would. They would have their religion, or the advocates thereof,—just as they now are, "protected by the law" so that every human being might enjoy the privilege to read, to understand, to believe and obey the Bible—or to disobey it, as his own reason and conscience might dictate.

Would you then, "unite the legislation of the State and city to enforce the peculiar views of the Pope of Rome?" I do not believe for one moment you would do any such thing. I am confident you are in favor of "Religious Liberty."

But the time may come when the public sentiment may change—and if we are to regard Mr. "Moderation" as a prophet, that time will come—for he says, "That religion (this fanatical, abominable Protestant religion) which is now protected by the law will be trodden under foot." In the same vein writes the "Shepherd of the Valley," the Pope's organ for the State of Missouri. He says, "If the Catholics ever gain—which they surely will do, though at a distant day—an immense numerical superiority, Religious Freedom in this country is at an end. So say our enemies, so we believe!" Mark ye, Citizens! The Courier's correspondent

pendent says our religion will be trodden under foot! May I ask, by what haughty tyrant's foot, the religion of our fathers and of our God, shall be trodden in the dust? If men will object to locate in our town, because of the religious zeal of our citizens, or our opposition to drum-selling and dram-drinking, I, as one of the citizens, will promise not to shed one tear for their absence—though that absence should extend from the present writing till the angel's trump shall sound the final note of time! We want not, because we need not, such acquisitions to our society.

Hannibal may succeed without them! He says "the city of Hannibal has as much right to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the limits of the city, as it has upon the subject of liquor license."

The above clearly manifests Mr. "Moderation's" ignorance upon the subject, or his design, by a quibble, to deceive the people.

It may, perhaps, be true, that the city of Hannibal has not the authority to grant any person a license to sell spirituous liquors in the city, or in any portion of Marion county—that being the prerogative of the county court; but I now affirm that though a man have a license to sell spirituous liquors from the county court, the city of Hannibal has the authority "to levy and collect" such a tax on said license, as their judgment may dictate; and I quote the following act of the Legislature of the State of Missouri, in proof:

The City Council of the City of Hannibal shall have power "To levy and collect a tax on dram-shops, liquor-sellers, &c." See "An Act to amend and reduce into one act, the several acts incorporating the city of Hannibal—Art. 6, Sec. 6."

But more than this the council of the city of Hannibal have the power to prohibit any person from selling spirituous liquors within the city. Listen to the Legislature again. The City Council shall have power "to restrain and suppress tippling houses and dramshops * * * to regulate and prohibit, if deemed proper, the sale of spirituous liquors within the city."—[Ib. Sec. 7.]

We now have the facts before us: "Moderation" says the city of Hannibal has not the power—the Legislature of Missouri says the "city of Hannibal shall have the power."

Which shall we believe? We have tried the Legislature, and are acquainted with some of the members, and have confidence in that body; but this "Moderation" we do not know; we fear he has assumed a fictitious name, while in reality he is something else.

We agree with Mr. "Moderation," "That Religious Fanaticism is likely to produce more trouble to the Government, and lead to more bloodshed"—and we think that the hatred against our public schools, manifested by the Papal priests and editors in the United States—and their unceasing efforts to have a portion of the public funds set apart to pay for having Roman Catholicism taught to the children is a demonstration of the existence and intensity of that "fanaticism."

And we would say in conclusion, if Mr. "Moderation" wishes any good to our town, he has certainly taken a singular course to manifest his feelings—to misrepresent our citizens—to slander, and cast out billingsgate against our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters.

Can it be that the Courier endorses, or winks at, such a document as that which defiles its columns? We pause for a reply. D.

Good News from Washington—favorable construction of the law granting lands to the State of Missouri for the Pacific, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads.

Questions having arisen at Washington in regard to the interpretation to be given to the law of January 10, 1852, granting lands to the State of Missouri for Railroad purposes, we have the satisfaction of stating that a decision highly beneficial to the Pacific, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads has been made by all the authorities at Washington. By this decision, the two companies named will receive lands in lieu of those sold or otherwise disposed of, such as Spanish grants, School section, Swamp lands, Indian reserves, New Madrid locations, &c. We understand from a quarter not likely to be mistaken, that the amount covered by private claims on the route of the Pacific road is about 60,661 acres, and the quantity granted for schools about 66,931 acres, making a total of 127,592 acres. To this quantity is to be added the overflowed or Swamp lands, as yet not ascertained, but which will make the amount to be acquired by the Pacific road not less than two to three hundred thousand acres, and the Hannibal and St. Joseph road about two hundred thousand acres. It is also stated, that an approximate estimate at the Land office will give to the Pacific road, under the act of Congress, 1,205,960 acres.—St. Louis Republican.

DIED.

This Morning, (Wednesday, May 23d,) MARY ANNA NOFFET, (aged 49 years, 11 months,) daughter of Erasmus M. and Sarah M. Noffet.